AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Debate in the Senate on the Submarine Telegraph Bill.

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE BEFORE THE HOUSE,

COMMITMENT OF A CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS.

Interesting from Washington.
THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO BURDLE—THE IN VESTIGATING COMMITTEE AND THE CONTUNACIOUS WITNESSES, ETC.

the Geographical Society of New York on the subject of coins, protesting against the introduction of three cen and three dollar coins, and urging a strict adherence to

discussed, and again postponed till to morrow. Mr. Hunter thought the government should only pay for its messages as an individual. Mr. Ban-

The bill establishing a Southern navy yard was dis-sussed till the hour of adjournment; and although the debate has been sectional, a sigger has not once figured

report from the corruption investigating committee, g that Mr. Simonton had testified that "certain bers of Congress had approached him and had deonton, and a bill making it punishable by one and mprisonment in the Penitentiary for a witness to refuse

ad remained at his deak, stepped within the bar of the opanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and anreadiness to ans wer the charge of contempt. their influence and denounced all efflors and correspond tee and House had fallen from their high position back opon the newspapers, and called upon them to make

The vote being taken, it was decided by a large majority that Mr. Simonson had not purged himself of the upt, and that he he kept in close custody by the Sergeant at Arms until the 4th of March next, unless

Custody does not mann confinement, and it is appre-

passed immediately, as there were others—including, it is supposed, Mr. Raymond—she should b made to testify under its preud provisions. The act absolves from punishment all who testify against accomwas doubted by a large majority of the members, but cirhe should move that every member should be reutred to rise at his sent, in alphabetical order, and say

of secresy. There is some fun shead. Mr. Glosbrenner is expected here this evening with Ool. Chester, who is now under arrest. Chester will re fuse to answer the question proposeded by the commit too, when they will ask to have aim arrested and brought before the House. There are four others who have re-

It is the intention of the committee, I learn this even ing, to bring Raymond before them again, and if he refuses to answer the questions propounded to arrest and hold him in close cortody. Unless Congress give them this power they will regign. Tours are already two or three members implicated, besides Judge Edwards, at wing received bribes, and more will be disclosed, provided the committee on compel witnesses to swear.

The President communicate to the House two mes dages, one giving the second of national exponses in Kanerchitect and placing the public buildings under military

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867. NEW SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

e of Mr. Atchison, appeared and was qualified. e Geographical Society of the city of New York, pro-

testing against the coin-go of three dollar and three cen pieces, and praying that acce but decimal coins may be saued from the mint. Natured to the Committee on Fi

Was then taken up.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., thought the bill required some amendment, as it left the whole assister at the discretion of the President. He was in favor of inserting some limitation in the bill, as he feared the United States might go beyond what was originally designed unless this precaulton were taken.

Mr. Contanne, of Vt., repided there was this limitation, on were taken.

Mr. Collames, of VL., repiled there was this limitation.

beyond what was originally designed unless this precantion were taken.

Mr. Collames, of VL., repiled there was this limitation, that this government should afford the company no more aid than was affective by the fitting government.

Mr. Huxran contended that such a project should be carried out by a private company. If the government desired to send message over the line, it should pay for them just as a private critizan would, and no more.

Mr. Collames stated that the company desired to have some kind of security before they hazar fed such an inmense outlay. All that was now proposed was that this government should be the company desired to hat this government should be the same aid that the British government.

Mr. Bryanny, of the same aid that the British government had already afforded, but to what they might afford in future, which was very indefinite.

Mr. Sawann, of N. Y. moved to amend the bill, to obvice only the fitting the proposed by the different from that aircady proposed by that government to the same all not be different from that aircady proposed by the government to he made by the drinks proposed by the government to the new years of texas, thought the government to the New York and Now foundation Tolegraph Company.

Mr. Resa, of texas, thought the guarantee of \$70,000 per anound by this government for a work of such magnitude and importance was very moderate. He would be willing to vote for \$20.000 a year.

Mr. Douchas, of Ill. trusted that Mr. Saward's amendment would be adopted, as the bill, in its present form, was liable to the objection of uncarrainty as to the amending the world. It is proposed to the description of the such of July next, if the bill pass, there will be a girdle around the world. It is proposed to lend vessels belonging to the United States navy, as the British government will lend her vessels, to lay down this wire, because there are not in the commercial marine vessels sulfable for that work. If we do not make this contract, the British government will have priorit

Mr. Huntus remarked that both termint of the line were within British dominions, and he would like to know what guarantee we would have in time of war that we could then have the use of the line.

Mr. Saward replied, it appears not to have been contemplated by the British government and he hoped they proceeded reasonably, there would ever be an interruption to the amicable relations between the two countries. When this question first came up this idea presented itself to his mind, and he suggested to the folegraph Committee that it ought to be the subject of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. We sent to the President and Secretary of State for the purpose of seeing whether the whole matter count not be settled by treaty to secure that object, but it was found that it would protract negotiations until after the 4in of July, and on this account the papers were returned without action being taken thereon. Now the question arose what should be done upon this subject. That the tarmini were both within the British dominions was tree, and it was equally true there was no terminus out in continent unless it were within the British dominions, and we have no dominions on the other side of the Atlantic. There was no other route upon which a telegraphic wire could be isld across thecean. This was a distance of seventees hundred miles and it was not even certainly known that the fluid could be transmitted to this distance beneath the ocean. This was a distance of seventees hundred miles and it was not even certainly known that the fluid could be transmitted to this distance beneath the ocean. This was a distance of seventees hundred miles and it was not even certainly known that the fluid could be transmitted to this distance beneath the ocean. This was a not even ocean the ocean was treed to have both termini in our passession in order to avail ourselves of the telegraph, but his notion was that when the telegraphic were kappen, jwe should need to have both termini in our passession in order to avail our

which would give Great Britain great superforily in time of war.

Mr. Ruek replied we were not making a contract with Great Britain but with a private company. How could we make a contract to guarantee rights to us in case we should go to war with Great Britain?

Mr. Hunna said the matter could be deferred until this treaty was arranged, and that was what ought to be done.

Mr. Ruek arawered, we could out the wire in two or three hours if we should go to war; but it would be a great means of preventing war if we should have such a line of communication.

Mr. Case, of Michigan, hoped the matter would be provided for by inserting in the bill the provise that no money should be expended until we receive assurances from the Brittsh government that we shall not be cut off in time of war.

in time of war.

Mr. Puch. of Ohio, offered an amendment that this act shall not take effect until a treaty has been concluded and ratified between the governments of Great Britain and the Unit of States, whereby such portions of the British powerson as command the West-ra terminus of said submarine telegraph shall have been subjected to the principle of neutral ration adopted in the convention relative to Central America, and signed at Washington in April, 1860, and such onser convention supplementary thereto as may be ratified herester. Mr. Pugh said this communication, in time of war, would not only be useless to us. but a vast deal of injury, and in time of peace what we propose it to pay would be more then the despatches would amount to Mr. Pugh argued generally in support of his amendment, which, he said, if not adopted, would reader it necessary in case of war to invade Newfoundland and take nonsession of that terminus as a matter of self defence.

Mr Saward said that if this government does not choose to make a contract, it would be easy for Great Britain to advance the whole amount, and have the entire control of the line in war as in peace. If we make the control of the line in war as in peace. If we make the control of the line in war as in peace. If we make the control of the line in war as in peace. If we make the control of the time of peace, and postpone or lesses the chances of war.

Mr. Halz, of New Hampahire, was corry to hear the chance of war referred to in connecting with matters of this kind. The rame argument would apply against making approprisitions for commercial purposes. If the British chose to cut oil their end of the suppension bridge, our end of it would not be were theme? (Laughter.) He did not believe that the Greater put man on earth to be always in a state of war.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, (in his seat) said, war is the

Without final action, the Senate adjourned.

WASSUNCTON, Jan. 21, 1857.

gating committee, rose to submit a report and resolution siso a bill, saying he meant to ask for their immediate

the three days specialty set ap art for the consideration of

because, gave as his opinion that the matter to which he

The SPEARER overruled Mr. Grow's point, and said the Committee have a right to report the fact that obstacles were thrown in the way of their investigation, and to ap-

The report of the committee was read, stating as

follows:-

That during the progress of their investigation they had summoned as a witness James W. Simostoo, correspondent of the New York Daily Jims, that among others the following question was propounded to him:—"You"state that certain members have approached you and have desired to know if they could not, through you, procure money for their votes upon certain bilist will you state who these members were?" And that the read Simonton made thereto the following response:—"I cannot, without violation of confidence, than which would rather suffer any thing." In response to other quoritous of stuttar import, he savd, "Two have made them circet, and others have indicated a desire to task with me on these subjects, and I have warded it off, not giving them no opportunity to make an explicit proposition." To the question. "What do I understand you to mean has you any those communications were having obtained my promise of secrecy in regard to them they have naid to methat certain measures pending before Congress ought to pass, that parties interested in from had the means to pay; that they individually needed mosey, and that they dividually needed mosey, and they dividually needed mosey, and they dividually needed mosey, and they dividually needed to have needed t

adoption of the following resolution:—

Besolved. That the Speaker issue his warrant, directed to the eegeant at Arms, commanding him to take into custody the body of said simonten, wherever to be found, and bring the same for the with bet are said Bouse, at the bar thereof to answer for a contempt of the authority of this House.

Mr. Oak not conceiving it necessary to say anything in support of the resolution, merely asked that it be put upon its passage. This being done he should report from the committee a bill more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of citaer house. The bill was then read, and was in substance as follows.—

people of the country as well as the members of the House.

Mr. Kenney proposed that the bill be sent to the Committee on Judiciary with instructions to report it forthwith.

Mr. Our replied, that if the Committee cannot compel an answer to that extent the investigation must fail. If the bill was referred, it would not be reported back in time for the Committee to avail themselves of its provisions. He argued to show the necessity and justice of its immediate passege, and said the country has the right to know who are the two members alluded to by Mr. Stanton. He protected against gentlemen being suppected of wrong and yet no sufficient means being afforded to accertain the truth of those grave charges through the public press.

Mr. Stanton, (rep.) of Obio, did not believe it ements after the adoption of the resolution of the Sammittee that this bill should be passed to day or to morrow. He wished the bill to be recommitted back to the Select Committee, so that they could return it when the

wished the bill to be recommitted back to the Scient Committee, so that they could return it when they thought proper; and that it be printed so that each member can have an opportunity to read it.

Mr. HUNTHERY MARSHALL had notice that the Committee should be thus oversaughed, and moved that the bill be then referred.

Mr. Our offered a resolution, which was adopted, that william B Flood, clerk to the sergoant at arms, be authorized and directed to execute the orders of the House during the absence of Mr. Glossbreuner, sergeant-at-airms.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Md., a member of the Select Committee, said that the question was whether the House will remove any obstacle thrown in the way of investigation or permit a dead stand. Hence the importance of passing the bill.

At this p int the acting sergeant at arms came into the Hail with Mr. dimonton, the former informed the Speaker that pursuant to his orders he had the latter in outday. Much interest was evinced during this proceeding. The Syraxan said the Sergeant at Arms would take Mr. Simonton before the select committee.

before is to purge himself of contempt.

Mr. Bunner, (dem.) of Ky., denied the power of the Speaker to issue such an order

Mr. Hunnery Makenali—Has the Speaker decided what is to be done with the accused?

The Straken—The Chair has directed the Sergeant at arms to hold him in contody until the House shad otherwise direct.

Arms to hose him in outsidy until the House shall otherwise direct.
Several gottlemen, amid confusion, endeavored to address the House, but the floor was assigned to Mr. Jones, or Text resec, who said the Severant at Arms having executed the speaker's warrant, had arrested and produced Mr. Simonton at the ber of the House, and he submitted whetier it was in the power and jurisdiction of the Speaker to order the Severant at Arms to take this man cut ane keep him in custody as indefinite period of time. The Franker—I have made no such order.
Mr. Jone—The winces is here, and if he wishes to answer to the charge he has the right.
The SPEAKER—The House can take such order if it wishes

Mr. Josse-The wilness is here, and if he wishes to answer to the charge he has the right.

The SPRAKEE-The House can take such order if it wishes

Mr. Burnerr moved that the prisoner be now heard, and in justification of his voting against the resolution for the arrest of Mr. Simonton, and, among other thines, there was not a tribunal in this country where a party could be deprived of his liberty and punished without due process of law; hence he had wished to know the law on which the committee based their solion in reporting that resolution. He desired the investigation to be thereugh. Here was the place for the witness to parge the contempt, beckne he was already guilty of it.

Mr. Davis, of Md., said, that they must dispose of the prisoner in some way. He was now before the House on a process of attachment. He offered a resolution directing the Speaker to show cause why he should not be committee for his refusal to answer the questions propounded by the committee as stated in their report, and that he have till to morrow murning to make his answer, and meanwhile to remain in the outsion of the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Copax. (rep.) of lidd, agreed with Mr. Davis, that the witness a hand have answered the questions, but not was an American cutture and about he beard in defined either to purson or by counsel (Voices—"Fhat's right.")

Mr. Washuttan, (rep.) of Md., did not understand Mr. lavis's recommon.

After number choste, the following was offered by Mr. Orr and adopted, by year 120 to may 23:—

Bescived, That the Speaker forthwith inform Ma. J. W. Simonton took his position in the main tile.

Circ of "Plown in front." "Take your sains."

The profession.

Mr. Simonton took his position in the main tile.

Circ of "Plown in front." "Take your sains."

The profession having the report of the Committee, the Speaker then arked Mr. Simonton to the one of the committee, the speaker them arked Mr. Simonton to the one of the committee, the first of the flores, he should be glad to occupy their attention.

Speaker the arged Mr. Smokes the question contained in the reactivities.

Mr. Smokrow and, that if consistent with the views of the House, he should be glad to occupy their attention for a few moments, and then if they deemed it necessary ta proceed further, he would like to have the opportunity to consult and employ coursel.

The FFFARER informed him that it was his privilege to

The Presers informed him that it was his privilege to be heard.

Mr. LETCHER, (dem.) of Ve., understood that Mr. Si monton was here to answere questions, and not to make a speech.

Messre Srusge, Stephens and Humphrey Marshall serverally contended that Mr. Simusion's repules should be in writing ane under oath.

Mr. Grow meisted that the accused should be heard in his even way.

Mr. Srowner, the House baving decided that he might be heard crait, prescaled to say that he should pursue the period city secondley to the convictors of his own convenience, to the said crait of the distribution of his own convenience, to the said convenience to the said convenience to the said convenience and published. He

Board of Councilmen.

of Gramercy park and in Lexington avenue against the

Mr. Dunn presented the following preamble and resolution, stating that property on the Eleventh avenue had depreciated 33 per cent:—

proposed line of stages in Lexington avenue and Irving

Mr. Benerica to Committee ob Severs
TO INCERENT THE RAIANY OF THE MAYOR AND STREET
COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Beneroed moved that the salary of the Mayor be
increased to \$5,000 per anome, the Street Commissioner
to \$5,000, and the Deputy Street Commissioner to \$5,000,
to date from Jan. 1, 1856. Referred to Commissioner
Commissioners of DESES.

Mr given moved that the Counsel to the Corporation be
directed to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of
an act empowering the Common Council to appoint 25c
additional Commissioners of Deeds.
TAX LEVY BILL FOR 1857.

The Board then resolved their isto a Committee of the
Whole on the regular calendar, Mr. Refliev in the chair,
when the special order of the evening was taken up, the
Tax Levy bill for 1857. The respective amounts of its
specifications having been given to Tuesday's HERALD,
will render their repetition unnecessary. The Finance
Committee to repeaking of the Central park, say:—
Your or multice nave suprosched the question of an approprinting for the Central Park with a full sense of the importance of the subject. They are clearly of opinion that an aptoprinting for the Central Park with a full sense of the importance of the subject. They are clearly of opinion that an ap-

the compensation to the employée shall be paid by your Hoard.

Having considered the opinion expressed by the Comptroller, that "the cost of improving the Park should be limited, if it is raised by tax not exceeding \$100.00 to each pear," and having contrasted with the opinion the estimate turnished by the Commissioners for 1857, and carefully exactined the terms of the same, we have serviced at the opinion that an appropriation of \$150.000 should be made in the tax levy for 18.7, for the account at the Central Park exponses.

In view of the large expenditure required for this Central Park excent, and the public interest which centres in the chession, your committee would respectfully recommend that a standing committee of your Board should be appointed as a Central Park Committee, with full instructions to conter with the Commissioners on all questions that may arise touching the same.

adopted.

Mr. Haswall moved that \$10,000 be added to the specification, for constricting a potice station house to the Twenty first ward, assigning as a reason that the only owned a lot in that locality, and the building now occur.

Twenty first ward, assigning as a reason that the city owned a lot in that locality, and the building now occupied was rested. Adopted.

Mr. Shatyrace staked that \$25,000 be appropriated for the perpess of railing Tompales aquare his present constitute was not only a disgrace to the nogloborhood but to the whole day. Adopted.

Mr. Jurious moves that the appropriation for eleaning streets be "\$450,000" instead of "\$500,000".

Mr. Benefith opposed the mettor. He said that if the Beard appropriated \$400,000, they would be saided for more before the year was ended.

Mr. Harness and that he sourced the appropriation of \$100,000. When the more that the same be \$150,000.

Mr. Herness and that he favored the appropriation of \$100,000, because that although \$250,000 was appropriated for cleaning streets hast year, five months pay was due to a number of laboring men. He did not want the working men to be deprived of their money.

The vote was taken, when Mr. Haswell's motion was carried. 27 veting affirmatively and 18 negatively.

On motion, the emonth appropriated to impu and gas was increased from \$421,490 to \$106,490.

Mr. Bazor moved that the sum appropriated to the police and fire tolegraph be \$15,000 instead of \$25,050.

Mr. Harwett asked that \$19,000 be appropriated for

On motion, the emergia appropriated to isamps and gas was increased from \$421,400 to \$406,490.

Mr Bardy moves that the sum appropriated to the police and lire tulegraph be \$15,000 instead of \$5,080.

Cerried

Br Harwini asked that \$19,000 be appropriated for working the negative.

Mr. Fromes thought the idea of working fire engines by attent was not a feasible one, and opposed the residue.

The appropriation was granted by a vote of \$1 to 16.

Mr. Harwini asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for gracing Righth arenue, from Fifty night to Eighty so cond streets. It was granted

Mr. Finnings moved to add \$0,000 to the appropriation for the payment of members of the Board of Common Council for 18th. Adopted He are moved that the whole of section 2 be adopted with the above amending a steady reports and motions on the regular columnar, munity relating to assessments for flagging various streets, were accepted.

Mr. McCamill heffectually attempted to oppose the increase of the members salary from \$4 to \$5 per night.

Mr. McCamill heffectually attempted to oppose the increase of the members salary from \$4 to \$5 per night.

The draft of the new charter adopted manimously by the Beard of Addermen was presented for adoption by this Beard.

Mr. Canna asked that the new charter be made the especial order for next Friday. Carred.

The report, as a mended, was unanimously accepted.

Mesars Hughns, McCamill and Orranson opposed to nurrying such as imperiant matter through a such a sala hour. It was, he wever, carried by a vote of \$10.5.

After stituing four hours the Board adjourned tall Friday.

United States Commissioner's Office.

MERTING OF FIREMEN.—In accordance with the special order of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, a special meeting of the foremen and engineers was held last evening at Firemen's Hall. There were about one hundred present allogetter, and the meeting was called to order shortly after eight o'clock. In the absence of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Burnham of Hose Co. No. 24, pre-

teers and Foremen held on the 14th of January afgressed, vis.—
That the election for Chief Engineer of the New York Fire Department be held on Tuesday, February 3, 1857, and conducted strictly in accordance with the rules laid down by the Convertion of Engineers, Foremen, and Assistant Poremen, at their meeting on the 18th of November, 1856, aforeasid.

Mr. Meetan, of Sogine Co. No. 4: movod to 18y the foregoing on the table which was done by a vote of 51 in the affirmative to 48 in the negative. Having thus disposed of the subject for which the meeting had been called, a motica for adjournment was made and unanimously carried.

This meeting is considered by the friends of Mr. Howard as a sure indication of his success in the approaching election for Chief Engineer.

The Ball OF THE NEW YERK CITY GUARD, so long in anticipation, comes off on Toursday evening, 22d inst.

The elevated position of this corps in the New York division is too well known to need any comment from

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY ASSOCIA 600 Broadway, the following committee was unanimously appointed to conduct the affairs of the society for 1857. Mr. George Brodie, Presioent; Mr. Wm. Miller and Mr. Thos. Fraser, Vice Frasidents; Mr. James Gibson, Troasurer; Mr. James Gibson, Troasurer; Mr. James Gibson, Troasurer; Mr. James Gibson, Troasurer; Mr. James Gorge Johnston, F. C. Latto, Dr. Norval, James Committee, Messra. Alex. Cross. George Johnston, F. C. Latto, Dr. Norval, James Committee, Martin, Fo. Latto, Dr. Norval, James Committee, John Linen.

Spanish Coin — We learn that the Second Avenue Railroad Company have adopted a role to refuse all Spanish colo, except at a discount of twenty per cent on the usual circulating value of the old foreign quarters, shillings and sixpences. The conductors have received orders to that effect, and no little difficulty is experienced in consequence.

MILITARY .- The left wing of the Seventh Regiment, comprising four companies, drill at the City Armory this (Thursday) evening.

CONFLICT BATWHEN POLICEMEN AND BURGLARS-PISTOLS. CART RUNGS, &C , AS WEAPONS.—Officers Martin and Jourered that the silversmith shop of Michael Gebney, No. 8 Reads street, had been broken open, and on entering the Reade street, had been broken open, and on entering the place flound two men, but owing to the darkness one of them escaped. The other fought desperately, but was brought to terms by a tap on the head with a club, and conveyed to the station house. He proved to be Charles Gray, asias William Thompson. While at the station fouse, the prisoner confessed that the party seen in his company could be found at a certain bouse in Ham of the prisoner confessed that the party seen in his company could be found at a certain bouse in Ham officer Jourdan proceeded. Having assertained that the party wanted has in an upper room, they proceeded there and arrested him, but at that moment one Heannessy, who was in the room, seized a putol, and jutting it to Captain Dowling's face, threatened to shoot him unless he released the prisoner. The Captain then drew his revolver and snapped it three times at the fellow, but each time it missed fire. We men and children then rushed into the young armed with broomsticks, pokers and cart rungs, and so general fight was the result, during which Capt D. was struck a heavy blow upon the head with a cart rung, and lost his prisoner, who escaped. Hennessy was, however, secured and locked up.

Thirty fifth street and Second avenue, on Tucsday night, rherved two men named Mike Nugent and George H₂ do, watching a person named George Kresson, who was slightly intoxicated. Soon after Kresson loft, and was simmediately followed by the parties. The officers knowing the characters of the latter, followed them as close as they could without being seen, until they say one of the men kneck Kresson down and seize him by the threat while the other proceeded to rob bim. Walle the two were engaged on their victim, the officers came up and armated both. Nugent immediately drouped a knife and some other articles which he had stolen from his victim. The prisoners were taken before Justice Flandreau and locked up.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge A. D. Russell AN ELECTION ASSAULT.

NOTE BY OUR CRIMINAL COURT REPORTER. inneed by Jodge Rorsell, to the particular months, has ereaped from the Island. It will be remembered that at the time some leading politicisas, frience of Congress, interocood in me behalf, hoping that the newly control of the politicist of the leading with the newly with the politicist affinity with the accused, but its Honer would not entertain the motion, yet gave Congress permission to remain it the city a few days in order to retain up his becomes, after which he was given in charge of the Sheriff, and is how undergoing the penalty of the law at the laland.

THE STATEST QUESTION IN THE YOUNG MEN'S CHESTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The last two monthly meetings of the

Association.—The last two monthly meetings of the Broadyn Young Men's Christian Association were seriously distorbed by the introduction of a set of resolutions depouding slavery as it exists in the Scuth, and consoliting the association sgainest it. The resolutions were presented at the December meeting, by sir Pillon, one of the attack's of the Independent newspaper. The resolutions were immediately crushed ont by the previous question and then indefinitely postposed. At the January meeting, which was held on last Irenday night, Mir. Billon moved to take up his resolutions, and in answer to the objection of members, who very correctly held that an interior interpretation was a final disposition of a religious and a light parliamentary cells from which it could never be retenated. Mr. Histon said be madbern informed by a gentleman who was high authority, and had been Independent distributed by a gentleman who was high authority, and had been Independent distributed by a gentleman who was high authority, and had been Independent of the castion. Finally, the association yound hist it would be proper to take up the resolutions if they saw ift, and then yound agreet taking them up on the merits of the question. Mr. Williams then chirred a romewhat similar series of resolutions which created as immense sensation. The Independent and Beecher party were present in strong numbers and very entitusiatio—many having attended for the question entirely; others again were in favor of discussing the question and finally disposing of it, searing that if shut out it would be proper by the strong numbers and terretain and finally disposing of it, searing that if shut out it would re appear ilke Batquo's ghost, Great accitement profuled. Several members took the floor at the same time, and each insuled on being heard. The rules of the cockey limit the debaces to three minutes by each speaker, to that each speach was out off about the middle. Mr. Hayes, Continuan of the Lockure Committee, moved a series of resolutions as a substi of Mr. Williams, which stated that as misrepresentations had been made in certain newspapers concerning the association, they feel it necessary to resolve that they considered american slavery to be a moral and seemleville, and contrary to the spirit of Christianity. Some members and that the recolutions about the spontaneous, and not be drawn forth by newspapers (frame and fredome) but district that the newspapers (frame and fredome) but district that the newspapers (frame and fredome) but district the terms are sociation by stating that two tunes or the members had voted for flowed but had two tunes or the numbers had voted for flowed but had two tunes or the numbers had voted for flowed but had the newspapers (frame and fredome) and were provided they see milk and water, and too weak, and to 28, amid great excitement. The resolutions do not appear to entitally (their party. The aboution members thought they were milk and water, and too weak, and voted against these on this account. Mr. Tilton, who introduced the resolution originally voted in the negation, because they were too mild; and some of the hard shell members also voted against those of the subject in any shape for against the herroduction of the subject in any shape for against the proporties of the money. In the defendant from gotting presents of her money, and wested not less nor part of the resolution of the subject in any shape for against the account. Mr. Tilton, who introduced the resolution of the subject in any shape for against the account. The resolutions of the latest the defendant from gotting presents of her money. The defendant from gotting presents of her money in the defendant of the ways agreed the ways agreed on the scoons. The same the part of the resolution of the subject in any shape for the part of the

TIME Arctic Ship Resolute.

TREATMENT ON BER OFFICERS IN ENGLAND - LETTERS FROM QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE ALBERT
AND LADY PRANKLIN UNVITATIONS TO DINNERS. The officers of the Resolute, who have arrived in this the treatment they met with at the Sands or the English. It was at once free, frank, warm and a unly. The most finttering and desicate attentions were paid to them—in each other in tendering honors, her pitality and manifes

As invitation was received from the \Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth by Captain Haris toin and all sac efficers of the Resolute, and accepted by it em, to attend a municipal banquet in that city A des vipites of the banquet has already been given in our a olumns. The American officers sat at the head of the table, and during the festivity a gralleman at the foot of the dather than officers, and considered, and drank to the following toset. "To the memory of the gentlemen who throw the tes on orboard at Boston."

Rear Admiral Martin, the second commanding of four at Portsmouth, for the officers of the Resoute to day a with him.

The American officers baying charge of the Resoute to day a with him.

The American officers baying charge of the Resoute to day a minvitation from the Hebrew Bone voice has the tion at Portsmouth and Portsea to a public dinner, but decilined it on account of previous arrangements.

An invitation from the May or and corporation of Live region to a public dinner was received, but had to be day of the letter of time.

Invitations to dinner were received from the commanding officers of every regiment stationed at Portsmouth, and from clubs and societies without number.

The following is a copy of the letter in which the Queen sent one hundred pounds to be divided among the officer of the Resolute:—

Obnouss, Dec. 15, 1856.

My Draz Siz.—I have received the commands of low Majersy, who Queen of England, to request that you will have the goodness to distribute amongs; the chip's company who have brought the Resolute to England one hundred pounds, for which I enclose you a check. Her Majersy would wish this to be considered as a personal precent from herself to the crew, and I am directed to request that you will use your own distributed.

I have the honor to be, my dear sir, faithfully yours, the prime A'bert acknowledged the receipt of a cask of rum from Capt. Hartstein, by the following letter:—

My Drax Siz.—I have had the honor to receive your letter of this day's date, which I have laid before him Royal Highness, the Prime.

I have received the commands of his Royal Highness to return to you his best thanks for your attention is forwarding to him a cask of rum, part of the original slock found in the Resolute. His Royal Highness has much pleasure in accepting this interesting role of Outplain Kelett's expedition. Sincerely yours,

E. B. PHIPPS.

Lady Franklin sent a present of cake to the ore of the Resolute with the following note:—

Lady Franklin sent a present of cake to the orew of the Resolute with the following note:

Batterron. Dec. 26: 1856.

Lady Franklin precents her compliments to the commanding officer of the Resolute, and requests he will do her the favor of pranning the enclosed note and the accompanying cake to the crew of the Resolute.

A next and well composed note was sent in answer to Lady Franklin, signed by the inter crew of the hip.

The following letter was received from an English The following letter was received from an English

No. 17 SAVILI Row, Dec. 19, 1866.

DEAR CAPTAIN HARTETEIN— You have touched the bearis of your brother Arctics in this country by the manly, straightforward speech you made on the occasions of our Queen's visit to the old Resolute. We are colligined to find yourself and nation so warmly interested in the further reacons.

No.thern regions.

lighted to the yourselt and nation so warmly interested in the iurther reach for our missing companious in the Northern regions.

If only one mae in Franklin's expedition is savet you will have your reward. I enclus you a care for the Marylobene Institution, where you will hear the subject discussed. Yours, ment tray,

BEDFORD PIM. Lieutenant R. M.

The following is no exact copy of the speech of Capsairs Hartatein on editoring up the Resolute to the representative of the Engine government:—

Captain Seymour—Sir—The closing scene of my most pleasing and important mission is now to be performed. Permit me to hope that long after every timber in her sirrely frame shall have perished, the remembrance of the old Resolute will be cherished by the people of our respective nations. And now, sir, with a pride totally at varience with our prefersionsi ideas, I strike my fag, and to you give up the ship.

To which Cap'ain Seymour replied as follows;—

I am sure that this graceful act on the part of the government has been represented by the captain and officers of this ship, will ever be borne in remembrance by the government that I have the bone to represent and that this recognition of mutual friendly feeding will be dear to the beart of every Englishman. We have made you as brothers; we part with you highly outmaning

oe dear to the heart of every Englishman. We have you as brethren; we part with you highly estima your worth.

Coroners' Inquests. ANOTHER ALLMOSD ABORTON-ARREST OF TWO PERALES -Coroner's Inquisition.-Another revolling case of death preduced by abortion has just been brought to residing at No. 140 First avenue, the mother of three children, the eldest being a daughter 18 years old. Mrs.

Before Hon, Judge Thompson ANSAULT AND BATTERY ON A CUSTOMER ST A DEET JAS. A.—Swan Gullagher at. Sairlin - The defendant

ew months ago the pla'ouf went into the defendant's